

DESCRIPTION

INFORMATION APPARATUS

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a reminder notification function such as an alarm, a display, or a function of transmitting by mail a “schedule” input associated with a communication function in an information apparatus, as means for ~~notifying~~ providing a user with a notification of the input “schedule” in a
10 schedule management function such as a calendar function in the information apparatus.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, there has been a telephone set having a schedule
15 management function (see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-253109, for example).

In recent years, information apparatuses have had a schedule management function in association with a calendar function, and some apparatuses comprise a reminder notification function such as an alarm or a function of transmitting by
20 mail a “schedule” input associated with a communication function in the information apparatus as means for ~~notifying~~ providing a user with a notification of the input “schedule”.

Further, there has been known a method of ~~notifying~~ providing a user with a notification of a “schedule” ~~which was~~ that had been erased due to power
25 interruption (see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H09-275540, for example).

However, when there are present a plurality of unnotified input

“schedules” in the conventional information apparatus and ~~the~~ notice dates of the several “schedules” have elapsed, a reminder is ~~notified sent~~ for each of the several “schedules”.

In other words, when a user incorrectly sets a future date as the current
5 date in the information apparatus, all the input future “schedules” before the set date are ~~notified sent to the user~~. Thus, when 100 “schedules” for the next ~~one~~ year are input, for example, if the user incorrectly sets ~~the date one year later than it should be~~ date, the reminder is ~~notified sent~~ for each of the 100 “schedules” ~~next 1 year~~.

10 When the notice method of these “schedules” is mail, since mails are sequentially transmitted after the user incorrectly sets the date, there is a problem that a large amount of “schedules” may be sent to the outside, unlike the notice method such as generating an alarm, which causes an irrecoverable situation.

In the conventional techniques, the following problem is assumed.

15 Though when the information apparatus is powered OFF on the date of the input “schedule”, ~~the no~~ reminder is ~~not notified sent~~ during power-OFF, if the “schedule” is not lost during power-OFF, ~~then~~ when the power supply is powered ON or when a schedule application is started, the reminder of the “schedule” whose date has come during power-OFF in the information apparatus is ~~notified~~
20 sent.

In other words, when a period of the power-OFF in the information apparatus is long and many “schedules” are booked during power-OFF in the information apparatus, many reminders are ~~notified sent~~ on powering ON of the information apparatus. Thus, many old reminders which are now meaningless as
25 “scheduling” are ~~notified sent~~, so that many reminders for the unnecessary past “schedules” are notified, and when the reminders are ~~notified sent~~ by mail, there is a problem that the old “schedules” are transmitted at once to the outside.

DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an information apparatus capable of preventing ~~from carelessly notifying sending of~~ old reminders or of
5 many unintentional reminders in the information apparatus which ~~mounts thereon~~
~~has a scheduler function of notifying providing a predetermined "schedule" as a~~
reminder on a notice "scheduled" date.

According to the present invention, since reminders of some unnotified
"schedules" before the date set in the information apparatus are invalidated, and
10 only valid reminders are ~~notified sent~~, there is an effect that old reminders ~~are not~~
~~inadvertently sent, and the problem of emitting or many unintentional reminders is~~
~~averted~~ ~~are not carelessly notified~~.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Fig. 1 is a structure diagram showing an information apparatus IA1
according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a specific structure of a display unit
105 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a memory map showing an inner structure of a DRAM 103 used
20 in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C are memory maps showing an inner structure of a
non-volatile RAM 102 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is structure diagram showing an appearance of an operation unit
106 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a "schedule" booking screen 601 which is one
example of a screen on which a "schedule" is booked when using a scheduler
function in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing one example of a reminder to be displayed on the display unit 105 when a user has inputs a “schedule” of which the user wishes to be notified and then a the notice date comes has now arrived;

5 Fig. 8 is a diagram showing one example of a reminder notification mail in transmitting a mail to the outside and notifying sending a reminder to an outside mail terminal when the user has inputs a “schedule” to be notified sent and then a the notice date comes has now arrived;

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing processes in which after the start of the scheduler function a “schedule” is input and then the scheduler function is
10 completed in the information apparatus IA1;

Fig. 10 is a model diagram showing in time series whether “schedules” are sent as reminders-notified in a relationship between a current date D registered in the information apparatus IA1 and a plurality of input “schedules”;

Fig. 11 is a model diagram showing in time series whether to notify
15 provide a reminder with regard to a plurality of input “schedules” in relation with the current date D registered in the information apparatus IA1;

Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an operation of making a decision for reminder notification by the information apparatus IA1;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing processes in which after the start of the scheduler function a “schedule” in input and then the scheduler function is
20 completed, in an information apparatus 10 according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a model diagram showing in time series whether “schedules” are reminder-notified in a relationship between the current date D registered in the information apparatus 10 and a plurality of input schedules;

25 Fig. 15 is a model diagram showing in time series whether “schedules” are reminder-notified in a relationship between the current date D registered in the information apparatus 10 and a plurality of input schedules; and

Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing algorithm for determining whether the information apparatus 10 notifies a reminder in the first embodiment.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

5 The best mode for carrying out the invention is the following embodiments.

(First embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a structure diagram showing an information apparatus IA1 according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

10 The information apparatus IA1 is an information apparatus having a reminder-function-mounted electronic calendar, and has a CPU 100, a ROM 101, a non-volatile RAM 102, a memory unit (DRAM) 103, a set time managing unit 104, a display unit 105, an operation unit 106, a communication unit 108, and a system bus 110.

15 The CPU 100 controls the entire information apparatus. The ROM 101 is a memory storing therein a program and data. The non-volatile RAM 102 stores therein data for backing up user-booked “schedules” in a scheduler, personal data, address book, and the like.

20 The memory unit (DRAM) 103 stores therein CPU work data, display data, and the like. The set time managing unit 104 manages a current date, monitors a notice date of a “schedule” in the scheduler, and the like. The display unit 105 displays in colors an input screen of the scheduler, a reminder notification, a status of the apparatus, and the like.

The operation unit 106 has a numeric keypad (or ten-key) and the like.

25 The communication unit 108 is connected to a line 109, and has a modem for communicating to the outside and the like. The respective processors 100 to 109 are connected with each other via the system bus 110.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a specific structure of the display unit 105 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

The display unit 105 has a VRAM 200 storing therein display data, and a LCD driver 201 for outputting the contents of the VRAM 200 to a dot matrix LCD 202.

Fig. 3 is a memory map showing an inner structure of the DRAM 103 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

The DRAM 103 has a CPU work area, a display data storing area for storing therein data to be displayed on the display unit 105, and another data storing area for storing therein other data used as a work of by the CPU100, respectively.

Figs. 4A to 4C are memory maps showing an inner structure of the non-volatile RAM 102 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

The non-volatile RAM 102 has a “schedule” data storing area 301 and another data storing area storing therein other data as shown in Fig. 4A.

The “schedule” data storing area 301 stores therein 100 schedulers of “schedule” data 1 to “schedule” data 100 as shown in Fig. 4B.

The “schedule” data 302 has a “scheduled” date 303, a subject 304 indicating a “schedule” name, a telephone number 305, a notice date 306, a notice method 307, and a notice-end flag 308 as shown in Fig. 4C.

The “scheduled” date 303 indicates date/time of “schedule”. The telephone number 305 is a “schedule” for identifying a telephone number associated with the “schedule”. The notice date 306 is date/time when the “schedule” is notified to be sent to the user as a reminder. The notice method 307 is a “schedule” for designating a type of how to notify send a particular by which reminder. The notice-end flag 308 is set on FALSE when the “schedule” reminder has not been notified sent yet and is set on TRUE when the “schedule”

reminder has been already notified sent.

Fig. 5 is a structure diagram showing an appearance of the operation unit 106 used in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

The operation unit 106 has the LCD 202, a numeric keypad 502 for
5 inputting a telephone number and the like, a booking key (or registration key) 503
used for function setting or the like, four function keys 504 used for multiple
inputting, a set key 505 which is a setting input key, and a directional key 506 used
for moving a cursor on the display unit.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a “schedule” booking screen 601 which is one
10 example of a screen for booking or registering a “schedule” when using the
scheduler function in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

The “schedule” booking screen 601 has a “scheduled” date input column
610, a subject input column 611, a telephone number input column 612, a notice
date input column 613, a notice method input column 614, and a booking button
15 column 615.

The “scheduled” date input column 610 is an input column where a
“scheduled” date of the user-“scheduled” “schedule” is input. The subject input
column 611 is an input column where the subject of the user-“scheduled”
“schedule” is input. The telephone number input column 612 is an input column
20 where a contact telephone number associated with the “schedule” can be input.
The notice date input column 613 is an input column where a notice date of the
user-“scheduled” “schedule” is input. The notice method input column 614 is an
input column where a method of ~~notifying~~ sending a notification of the “schedule”
as a reminder is designated. The booking button column 615 is an electronic
25 button for confirming the booking.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing one example of a reminder displayed on the
display unit 105 when the user has inputs a “schedule” of which the user wishes to

be notified and ~~then the notice date comes~~ has now come.

The reminder 602 is used to notify the user of the “schedule” ~~to be notified to the user~~ on the screen of the information apparatus.

The reminder 602 has a “scheduled” date display column 620 indicating a
5 “scheduled” date, a subject display column 621 indicating a “schedule” name, a
telephone number display column 622 indicating an associated telephone number,
and a confirmation button 623, which is an electronic button used for stopping the
reminder display after the notified “schedule” is confirmed.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing one example of a reminder notification mail
10 for transmitting a mail to the outside and ~~notifying providing~~ a reminder to an
outside mail terminal when the user has inputs a “schedule” of which a reminder is
to be provided, to be notified and then the notice date comes has now arrived.

The notice mail refers to the contents of the “schedule” data in the
“schedule” data storing area 301 and transmits a mail when the “scheduled”
15 transmission date comes. When the contents are referred to, the reminder
notification is valid only for the “schedules” reminders of which are reminder-
notified provided within a predetermined time from a date set in the information
apparatus IA1 back to the past before the date set in the information apparatus IA1
specific to the embodiment. In the reminder notification, a mail is transmitted
20 when the notice method is set as transmission by mail in the user setting shown in
Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing processes in which after the start of the
scheduler function a “schedule” is input and then the scheduler function is
completed, in the information apparatus IA1.

25 First, the scheduler function is started in step S1 and the processing
proceeds to step S2. In step S2 the user uses the “schedule” booking screen 601
to input the date of “schedule”, the subject, the telephone number, the notice date,

and the notice method, and the processing proceeds to step S3.

In step S3 the user presses the booking button 615 to confirm the input “schedule” and to store the data in the non-volatile RAM 102, and completes the processing shown in Fig. 9.

5 Fig. 10 is a model diagram showing in time series whether “schedules” are reminder-notified in a relationship between the current date D registered in the information apparatus IA1 and a plurality of input “schedules”.

 The time line in Fig. 10 indicates the past ~~in its to the left side~~ and the future ~~in its to the right side~~, and a plurality of “schedules” are input on the time line. In Fig. 10, though one predetermined “schedule” is set on one
10 predetermined date, a plurality of “schedules” may be double-booked on one date.

 In Fig. 10, a “schedule” ~~with regard to be which a reminder-notified is to be sent by within a predetermined time (not earlier than T hours before) back to the past on the time line before the current date D registered in the information~~
15 apparatus, is validated, ~~and is a corresponding reminder-notified is sent.~~ As for ~~the such a “reminder-notified” “schedule”, that is, one for which a reminder is to be sent and the time of which is not more than T hours before the present,~~ the notice-end flag 308 is made “ON” in the “schedule” data 302 shown in Figs. 4A to 4C, and one item of “schedule” data is ~~made notified set for provision of a~~
20 reminder to the user.

 A “schedule” which has passed beyond the predetermined time (T hours) on the time line is invalidated, ~~and is not reminder-notified will be sent with regard to this “schedule”.~~ As for the “schedule” which is not “reminder-notified”, the notice-end flag 308 of the “schedule” data is made “ON”.

25 In the flowchart in Fig. 12 described later, in step S20, where the notice-end flag 308 is made “ON”, the characteristics of the embodiment are described, but this notice-end flag 308 may remain “OFF” instead of particularly being made

~~“ON”~~, so that the “schedule” may remain ~~unnotified~~ without a reminder being sent.

In this case, when the current date registered in the information apparatus IA1 is incorrect, ~~and the error is known later discovered,~~ and the incorrect current date is reset to ~~at the~~ correct date, the ~~unnotified~~ “schedule” ~~as to which no reminder~~
5 ~~has been sent~~, remains, but the above problem does not occur.

Fig. 11 is a model diagram showing in time series whether or not a reminder should be ~~notified sent~~ for a plurality of input “schedules” in relation with ~~to~~ the current date D registered in the information apparatus IA1 similarly as ~~in to~~ the above.

10 In other words, Fig. 11 is a model diagram for determining whether the “schedule” is ~~reminder-notified to be~~ “reminder-supported” (i.e., to be brought to the user’s attention by means of a reminder) when the information apparatus IA1 is powered ON at a predetermined time after the power-OFF period.

Though the booked “schedule” is not ~~reminder-notified supported~~ on the time line while the information apparatus IA1 is in power-OFF, the “schedule” to be ~~reminder-notified reminder-supported~~ within the predetermined time (T hours) back to the past before the date of the power-ON when the power supply is powered ON, is validated and is reminder-notified similarly as shown in Fig. 10.

As for the ~~reminder-notified reminder-supported~~ “schedule”, the notice-end flag 308 is ~~made set~~ “ON” in the “schedule” data 302 shown in Figs. 4A to 4C
20 so that one “schedule” is made notified.

Similarly, the “schedule” ~~which was to have been reminder-notified reminder-supported~~ in the past before T hours is invalidated, and ~~no reminder is provided with regard to that “schedule” is not reminder-notified.~~ As for the
25 “schedule” which is not ~~reminder-notified reminder-supported~~, the notice-end flag 308 of the “schedule” data is made ON.

Also, here, similarly as in the above, the notice-end flag 308 may remain

OFF instead of particularly being made ON.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an operation of determining for reminder notification by the information apparatus IA1.

When the information apparatus IA1 is powered ON, the operation is started, and in S11 ~~a timing the time to notify provide a reminder has~~ come, ~~is~~ is determined, at a constant cycle. In S12 it is determined whether all the schedules ~~for which reminders are~~ to be notified are checked in the “schedule” data. When it is determined in S12 that a “schedule” to be checked is present, in S13 the next “schedule” data is read out from the non-volatile RAM, and in S14 whether the notice-end flag 308 is OFF is determined in the “schedule” data.

When the notice-end flag 308 is ON, the processing returns to the loop and proceeds to S12. When the notice-end flag 308 is OFF, which means that ~~no reminder has been provided with regard to the “schedule” has not been notified,~~ the processing proceeds to S15, where it is determined whether the reminder notice date is within the predetermined time (T hours) ~~back to the past before the current date time~~ registered in the information apparatus IA1.

When the date is determined to be within the predetermined time, it is determined that the “schedule” is to be ~~reminder-notified~~ reminder-supported, and the processing proceeds to S16. In S16 when the notice method of the “schedule” is determined to be “alarm”, in S17 the reminder is ~~notified-provided~~ by alarm. In this case, the reminder is ~~notified-given also on the screen, as well.~~

Next, in S18 when the notice method of the “schedule” is determined to be “mail”, the processing proceeds to S19, where ~~a reminder about the “schedule” is notified-provided~~ by mail. (The method of transmitting the “schedule” in the non-volatile RAM by mail is well known, and thus detailed description thereof is not repeated.)

~~A~~The destination of the mail is one stored as a mail address in the notice

method 307 in the “schedule” data shown in Figs. 4A to 4C.

When the reminder notification of the “schedule” is completed by alarm or mail, then in S20 the notice-end flag indicating that the notification ~~of about the~~ “schedule” is completed, is made ON.

5 When the processing proceeds to S20, ~~on because the reminder notice date was more longer than T hours in the past as determined in S15, the notice-end flag 308 may remain OFF instead of particularly being made ON so that the “schedule” may remain unnotified unsupported by a reminder.~~

10 In this case, when the current date registered in the information apparatus IA1 is incorrect, ~~and the error is known later discovered, and the current date is reset to at the correct current date, the unnotified a “schedule” as to which no reminder has yet been given, remains reminder-supported, and a further still more-~~ preferable operation can be achieved.

15 The relative arrangement of the constituents, the display screen, and the like according to the embodiment may employ a relative arrangement other than ~~the relative arrangement according to the embodiment that illustrated and described herein, and~~ a display screen other than the display screen according to the embodiment ~~as described may be used, unless particularly stated otherwise.~~

20 In other words, the embodiment is an example of an information apparatus which ~~mounts thereon~~ has a scheduler function of notifying ~~a user of a~~ predetermined “schedule” as a reminder on a notice “scheduled” date, comprising a control unit which ~~notifies~~ provides a reminder of an unnotified “schedule” ~~when the time indicated for the reminder is not more than which has not passed a~~ predetermined time ~~back to in the past, but before a current date as a reminder~~ while does not ~~notify~~ provide a reminder as to an unnotified “schedule” ~~If the indicated reminder time is more than which has passed beyond the predetermined time back to in the past before the current date as a reminder.~~

25

The present embodiment is an example of an information apparatus comprising a control unit which, when a notice "scheduled" date ~~comes in~~ arrives while the apparatus is in the power-OFF status and then the apparatus is powered ON, notifies an ~~unnotified~~ "schedule" as to which no reminder has been given, and
5 as to which the indicated notice time is not more than has not passed a predetermined time ~~back to in the past before the~~ current date time, as then a reminder is given, while no reminder is given for such ~~does not notify an~~ unnotified "schedule" if the indicated notice time is more than which has passed beyond the predetermined time ~~back to in the past before the current date as a~~
10 reminder.

Further, the embodiment can be grasped as the invention of a program. In other words, the embodiment is an example of a program which controls an information apparatus ~~mounting thereon having~~ a scheduler function of notifying providing a notice of a predetermined "schedule" as a reminder on a notice
15 "scheduled" date, which causes a computer to execute a notification procedure of ~~notifying providing a reminder of an unnotified~~ "schedule" as to which no reminder has been given, but only if the indicated notice date is ~~has not~~ more than passed a predetermined time ~~back to in the past, before the notice "scheduled" date~~ as a reminder and what may be termed an "unnotification" procedure, of not
20 ~~notifying providing a reminder of an unnotified~~ "schedule" as to which a reminder has not yet been given, where the indicated reminder or notice time is more than ~~has passed beyond the predetermined time back to in the past before the notice~~ "scheduled" date ~~as a reminder.~~

The embodiment is an example of a program which causes a computer to
25 execute such a notification and unnotification procedures, as described above, of notifying an ~~unnotified~~ "schedule" which ~~has not passed a predetermined time~~ back to the past before a notice "scheduled" date ~~as a reminder when the notice~~

~~“scheduled” date comes in power OFF status and then the power supply is
powered ON and an unnotification procedure of not notifying an unnotified
“schedule” which has passed beyond the predetermined time back to the past
before the notice “scheduled” date as a reminder when the notice “scheduled” date
comes in the power OFF status and then the power supply is powered ON.~~

(Second embodiment)

Next, a second embodiment will be described. Like numerals are
denoted to like parts identical to those having the same reference numerals in the
first embodiment, and thus description thereof is not repeated. Fig. 1 to Fig. 8 are
similar ~~as in to~~ the first embodiment, and thus description thereof also is not
repeated.

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing processes in which after the start of the
scheduler function a “schedule” is input, and then the scheduler function is
completed, in the information apparatus 10 according to the first embodiment.

At first, in S701 the scheduler function is started, and in S702 the user
uses the “schedule” booking screen 601 to input a “scheduled” date, subject,
telephone number, notice date, and notice method.

In S703 the “schedule” data stored in the “schedule” data storing area 301
is sorted based on time, and the sorted “schedule” data is stored in the non-volatile
RAM 102, in S704 the scheduler function is completed, and in S705 the
processing shown in Fig. 13 is completed.

Fig. 14 is a model diagram showing in time series whether the
“schedules” are ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ in relationship between the
current date (D) registered in the information apparatus 10 and a plurality of input
“schedules”.

The time line indicates the past ~~in its to the left side~~ and the future ~~in its to~~
the right side, and a plurality of “schedules” are input on the time line. In Fig. 14,

though one predetermined “schedule” is set on one predetermined date, a plurality of “schedules” may be double-booked on one date.

In Fig. 14, an ~~unnotified~~ “schedule” ~~that is to be reminder-notified-reminder-supported but as to which no reminder has been given, and which is~~ included in a predetermined number of schedules (T schedules) ~~back to in the past~~ on the time line before the current date D registered in the information apparatus 10, is validated, and is ~~a reminder-notified~~ as to that “schedule” is given. As for the ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ “schedule”, the notice-end flag in the “schedule” data 302 shown in Figs. 4A to 4C is made ON, and the ~~notice of~~ notification as to one item of “schedule” data is completed.

A “schedule” which ~~was to would be reminder-notified-reminder-supported in the past, but~~ before the T schedules on the time line, is invalidated and is ~~not reminder-notified~~ is provided as to that “schedule”. As for the “schedule” which is ~~not reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~, the notice-end flag in the “schedule” data is made ON.

The notice-end flag may remain OFF instead of being made ON, and the “schedule” may remain ~~unnotified~~ unsupported by a reminder. In this case, when the current date registered in the information apparatus is incorrect, and the error is ~~known later discovered~~, and the current date is reset to ~~at the~~ correct date, the ~~left~~ ~~unnotified this~~ “schedule” as to which no reminder has been made, is brought to the user’s attention ~~reminder-notified~~ on an original notice date, and thus ~~so that~~ a ~~further still more-preferable~~ operation can be achieved.

Fig. 15 is a model diagram showing in time series whether “schedules” are ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ in a relationship between the current date D registered in the information apparatus and a plurality of input “schedules” similarly as in the above.

Fig. 15 is a model diagram for determining whether the “schedule” is

~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ when the information apparatus is powered ON at a predetermined time after the power-OFF period.

Though the booked “schedule” is not ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ while the information apparatus is in power-OFF, the “schedule” to be ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ which is included in a predetermined number of schedules (T schedules) ~~back to in the past~~ on the time line before the date of the power-ON₁ is validated and ~~is a reminder-notified~~ is provided as to that “schedule”, similarly as to what is shown in Fig. 10 when the power supply is powered ON. As for the ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ “schedule”, the notice-end flag in the “schedule” data 302 shown in Fig. 4C is made ON₁ and a reminder as to one item of “schedule” data is ~~provided~~ made notified.

Similarly, the “schedule” which ~~would was to be reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ in the past but before T schedules on the time line, is invalidated and ~~is not reminder-notified~~ is provided as to that “schedule”. As for the such a “schedule” which is not ~~reminder-notified~~, the notice-end flag in the “schedule” data is made ON. Also in this case, similarly as in to the above, the notice-end flag may remain OFF instead of being made ON.

Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing an algorithm for determining whether the information apparatus 10 ~~notifies-provides~~ a reminder in the first embodiment.

When the information apparatus is powered ON, an operation of the algorithm is started₁ and in S901 whether a timing to ~~notify-provide~~ a reminder ~~comes-has arrived~~, is determined₁ at a constant cycle. In S902 it is determined whether all the booked “schedules” are checked in the “schedule” data. When it is determined in S902 that a “schedule” yet to be checked is present, in S903 the next “schedule” data is read out from the non-volatile RAM₁ and in S904 whether the notice-end flag is OFF is determined in the “schedule” data.

When the notice-end flag is ON, the processing returns to the loop₁ and

proceeds to S902. When the notice-end flag is OFF, which means that no
reminder for the “schedule” has not yet been provided~~notified yet~~, the processing
proceeds to S905, where it is determined whether the “schedule” to be ~~notified~~
~~reminder-supported~~ is included in T schedules before the current date registered in
5 the information apparatus. When the “schedule” is determined to be included in
T schedules, the “schedule” is determined to be ~~reminder-notified~~ reminder-
supported, and in S906 when the notice method of the “schedule” is determined to
be “alarm”, in S907 a reminder is ~~notified~~ provided, by alarm.

10 In this case, ~~the a~~ reminder notification is displayed also on the screen,
~~and is displayed on the display screen as shown in Fig. 7.~~

Next, when in S909 the notice method of the “schedule” is determined to
be “mail”, in S908 a reminder about the “schedule” is ~~notified~~ provided by mail.
The method of transmitting the “schedule” stored in the non-volatile RAM by-mail
is well known, and thus detailed description thereof is not repeated.

15 Fig. 8 shows one example of a mail ~~notified sent~~ to the mail destination
~~when notifying the reminder is~~ by mail. A destination of the mail is one stored as
a mail address in the notice method 307 in the “schedule” data shown in Fig. 4C.

When the reminder notification of the “schedule” is completed by alarm
or mail, in S910 the notice-end flag of the corresponding “schedule” data is made
20 ON, and the “schedule” data is changed to the status where the ~~notice notification~~
about ~~of the~~ “schedule” is completed.

Here, the notice-end flag may remain OFF instead of being made ON
when the processing proceeds from S905 where the “schedule” data is ~~not notified~~
in the mentioned time period (where the notice date of the booked “schedule” is
25 not included in T schedules before the current date in the information apparatus) to
S910.

In this case, when the current date registered in the information apparatus

is incorrect, ~~and the error is known later discovered,~~ and the current date is reset to
at the correct date, the ~~left-unnotified~~ “schedule” as to which no reminder has been
given can ~~nonetheless be reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~, so that a ~~further-~~
~~still more-preferable~~ operation can be achieved.

5 The present invention can be realized by incorporating the above
functions in an application program such as a scheduler operating on a general
computer. In this case, the present invention can be constituted as the above
embodiments by detecting the transition between power-ON and power-OFF in the
computer, and further the present invention can be realized by determining
10 whether a “schedule” to be ~~reminder-notified-reminder-supported~~ is present each
time a scheduler application program is started, in order to apply to a case where
the scheduler application program is started after a period when the scheduler
application program is stopped even when the computer is in power-ON.

15

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Applications Nos.
2003-361290, filed on October 21, 2003, and 2004-174196, filed on June 11, 2004,
which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

20

ABSTRACT

It is an object to provide In an information apparatus mounting thereon
having a scheduler function of notifying a user of a predetermined "schedule" as a
reminder on a notice "scheduled" date, that function is structured to which can
5 prevent from carelessly notifying sending old reminders, or many unintentional
reminders.

—————In the information apparatus which mounts thereon a scheduler function
of notifying a predetermined "schedule" as a reminder on a notice "scheduled"
date, a reminder notification is validated only for "schedules" for which reminders
10 are to be reminder notified sent within a predetermined time from a before the
current date, and reminders are sent only back to the past before the current date as
for these "schedules" to be reminder notified in an electronic calendar.

15 CANON_APPS 628715_140393_1